

# DAILY LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME XVIII.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1861.

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## Daily Democrat

### TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

One Year.....\$5 00  
Six Months.....3 00  
Three Months.....1 50  
One Month.....50  
No subscriptions taken for less than one month.

**STAMPS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.**—From and after this date, Postage Stamps, and Stamped Envelopes of the old style, will not be received in whole or partial payment of subscriptions to the Daily or Weekly Democrat. The new stamps, or new stamped envelopes, must be sent to be used in crediting subscription accounts for the Democrat.

### Kentucky's Duty to Herself—Let the Legislature Promptly Act.

Three times within six months Kentucky has declared her loyalty to the Union—declared it in majorities, ranging from fifty to sixty-five thousand, at the different elections recently held. There is no mistaking the sentiments of our people—no misrepresentation of the fact that they are loyal and true. The minority in Kentucky have been fierce and intolerant—the majority quiet and forbearing. The peculiar advocates of State Rights should have bowed to the will of the powerful majority. Did they do it? On the contrary, they have been the fierce advocates of Secession—the active helpers of those who have proclaimed that Kentucky should enroll herself among States hostile to the Union. Ignoring the State Rights doctrine, a miserable minority presumes to fix the destiny of Kentucky with States that she is utterly inimical to, and against which she has three times given her solemn protest.

Still the active leaders in the minority are so fierce and swift to break the bond of union between Kentucky and the Federal Government, that they have armed and sent forward to the camps of the enemy thousands of young native-born Kentuckians to join the rebels, who are now invading the State to lay waste the homes of our people, and for what? Because they remain steadfastly true to the Union, to the Constitution and to themselves. Not content with their efforts thus to destroy the connection of Kentucky with the Federal Union, they have gone themselves, armed and equipped, to join the rebel forces in their hostile tread upon our soil. They have gone with malice in their hearts and imprecations on their lips upon their own noble Kentucky. They have gone because they would not become the supple tool of demagogues to be badgered into their foul machinations. They have gone because they could not destroy her glorious destiny to prolong their own political lives. Let them go—traitors as they are to the Union and to the Commonwealth.

Kentucky beats responsive to the Union, the voice of arrant demagogues to the contrary notwithstanding. The people have been earnest and active for peace. The vast Union majority has been forbearing, until they are charged with cowardice. Reposing in the confidence of a majority of two-thirds of the voters of the State, the Union men were disposed to tolerate the madness of expiring demagogues, and let them die in peace. Mistaking the tone and temper of our people, they have joined the enemy to return and desolate our State—to make Kentucky again "the dark and bloody ground." Such men are traitors before God and man. They have joined the enemy to subjugate Kentucky and defy the voice of an overwhelming majority. Kentucky should treat them as her direct enemies in war. They have thrown themselves without the pale of mercy—they deserve none at our hands. Abandoning their estates, they have left us, cursing Kentucky's loyalty, and have joined the hostile forces of the South, to subjugate our State and coerce her out of the Union.

The retaliation upon such scoundrels is in the hands of the Legislature. Let them declare the estates of all such confiscated to the State, to defray the expenses of the war they themselves have made upon our Commonwealth. Let their lands and tenements, goods and chattels, negroes and all, be surrendered to the State, to be sold again for the use of the State in putting down the rebellion they have made. Under our Federal and local laws they had security and protection. They contributed proportionally in taxes to support the law. Now they defy it. More—they join our enemies to overthrow the government and suppress the untampered voice of our people.

They come to murder loyal Union men—to lay waste our estates—to sack our cities and towns. They come to banish from our borders all who are loyal to the Union, and to confiscate the estates of two thirds of the people of Kentucky to the hellish use of the usurpers. They came to help the Confederate Government, that it may make Kentucky its headquarters to feed its starving millions upon our abundance, and that the goods and wares of our merchants and manufacturers may be appropriated to their own use—taken, stolen, to cover their nakedness, and our people perhaps generously received to in the name of the Southern Confederacy.

We ask that the Legislature will promptly consider the expediency and necessity of

practicing their own game upon themselves. Let the traitor who has abandoned his home and his allegiance to unite his fortunes with those who would overwhelm and destroy us, be made to contribute by his estate to defray the expenses of the war imposed upon us. Let him be promptly dealt with, and the sooner he feels the penalty of his own folly the better. It is a game two can play at. If they come to banish men who are obedient to the laws, and to confiscate their estates because they are loyal, it is full time we should declare them aliens and take possession of theirs.

Kentucky has been more patient, tolerant and forbearing than any State in the Union. She has ever stood ready to negotiate. She has stood as a great bulwark between antagonistic elements—crying to each "peace, be still!" She held that this unnatural war should not go on—that human reason would overcome the folly and madness of the people, and that yet such terms might be suggested as would enable her to bind in one common chain the severed links of the Union. Ever loyal and true herself, she has been slow to anger. Let her arouse to duty now. Let her voice be heard, and her right arm be felt. And in the language of her inscription, carved upon the granite she contributed to the monument to the Father of his Country—"Kentucky, the first-born of the Union, she will be the last to leave it."

### Caleb Cushing.

We have at other times before this taken occasion to refer to the conduct of certain Massachusetts politicians. A few days ago we alluded to the course of D. F. Hallett, the author of the Cincinnati platform, who has recently written a letter coming out strongly for the war. Now, we propose to indite a few lines in reference to Caleb Cushing, who, the other day, made a speech at Salisbury, Mass., in which he assumed similar ground. The writing letters or making speeches in favor of the war is nothing at all remarkable, since it is a matter of daily occurrence, and is limited to no part of the country not embraced in the Secession region. But such a speech as Caleb Cushing delivered at Salisbury is remarkable. He said that, from the date of the secession of the Southern States, he had abstained from sympathy, countenance and intercourse with them. He said that from the 4th of March last he had sunk all opposition to the present Administration. He said—O, wonderful!—that for thirty years, from the time when he perceived the clouds of the coming storm gathering "in the North, and above all in the South," he had done all he could, in more than one party, to avoid it for his country. He said that the present war must be pursued twenty years, if need be, to have a victory. This is the same Caleb Cushing, talking in that manner, who helped to break up the Democratic party. This is the man who decided, as President of the Democratic Convention of Charleston, that "two-thirds of all the votes cast" meant two-thirds of all the members elected. This is the man who lent himself to Seward, Buchanan and Jeff. Davis, to break down the "Little Giant of the West," the statesman Douglas; and to Yancey, Rhett, Wigfall, et id omne genus, to break up the Union. It was he who congratulated the seceders at Baltimore upon the reassembling of the National Democratic Convention. He was one of the Northern orators who exhorted the people to sustain Breckinridge and uphold "the rights of the injured and down-trodden South." And now he meekly says that for thirty years he has been laboring with all his might to preserve the Union and dispel the threatening clouds gathering in the North, "and above all in the South!" What bold hypocrisy and impudence!

We indorse the following from the St. Louis Republican: "For years past, the Post Office Department has been in the habit of issuing stamps, of various amounts, receiving from those who bought them the full amount of their face in coin. Very recently the Post Office Department has repudiated these stamps, telling the public that though they may have received value for them, they will not recognize them, if not presented at a particular day. Now it so happens that thousands of these stamps are in circulation near remote offices, where there is not use for them, and yet they are, under the regulation, lost to the holder, who has paid his money's worth for them. Every hour in the day we are getting remittances for subscriptions in post office stamps, from men who have paid the full value of them; but we cannot use them, because the Government has repudiated them. This is little short of swindling. The Government has issued these stamps—it has been paid for them—and that Government ought to redeem them at all hazards. The thing is in a nut shell; if the Government wishes to recall all the stamps issued by it, all it has to do is to substitute new stamps for them, but the idea of repudiating them altogether is preposterous. It is a swindle."

A little girl, aged about four years, slipped from the sidewalk yesterday evening, near the corner of Seventh and Green streets, and broke her leg. We did not learn the names of her parents.

To Adams & Co.'s Express we are daily indebted for files of late Eastern and Northern papers.

A letter from Paducah, of the 23d inst., says that we can count on nothing here but rumors, each of which is disproved on the following day. At one moment we hear the Confederates are advancing, at another we find they are on a retreat. They are constantly marching to and fro and up and down the land, seeking what they may devour, for it is shrewdly surmised that their arrival in Kentucky was the kind of "military necessity" which arises from a deficiency of supplies in the Commissary Department. In the meanwhile, in Paducah, there is the greatest fluctuation of feeling. Secession is on the top wave at one moment, telling us that the Confederates will be upon us in four or five hours, and the next, crestfallen and despondent, they conclude that Southern Kentucky is lost to the Confederates. Their troops recently settled at Mayfield and appeared to threaten that place. They fell back day before yesterday, and are, it is believed, entrenching themselves at Columbus. Paducah now seems to be safe. The attack will not be made here, although a sudden movement may cut off the Secession Generals, one from the other, and whip them in detail. The Confederate troops, you can rely upon it, will not leave the State as asked by the Legislature, but rather like the army worm, will feed and fatten upon Kentucky's superabundant harvest. Scouting parties have gone within four miles of Mayfield, and fired the houses, deserted except by women, and the fields laid utterly waste—every blade of grass and stack of hay being removed. Desolation walks in their track wherever they go, and yet they proclaim "civilized warfare."

The flatboats have arrived from above, and are now formed into a bridge for crossing the river. It will sustain almost any weight you can possibly imagine. Stakes are so planted as to protect them against the current. I have not time to explain, even if it was proper. The boys say it looks like a plank road.

Paducah is the post for future operations. It commands entirely the Tennessee river, flowing through an opulent country; a short distance above, is the mouth of the Cumberland. These two rivers have been the avenues of trade and commerce for secession, and all the contraband has gone down this way. Six thousand Indiana troops are expected here shortly, whose movements will be directed against Memphis.

Kentuckians, your State is assaulted, her honor impugned. It is time for us to arise. It is time to act. Is there one so base as not to come to the defense of his State, its honor, and its character? Are we to sit still and endure these insults? Never. The shout from the mountains will be re-echoed in the valleys of Green river. Choose your best officers. Never believe that your homes will be attacked by Kentuckians, or if they are, leave the old men to respond to the call in defense of their homes. The young men have other duties to perform—a nobler object to attain. Let us gather around the gallant Anderson by the thousand. Let us unite with General Crittendon to drive off these insulters. The hour has come when we are to win all or to lose all. The inheritance our fathers gave us is to be defended, and we are to remember that "THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE." The mother who bore us, the wife that we took in the bloom and beauty of her virginhood, and the children given, all alike appeal to us to unite and act for our country, our whole country. Will we hesitate to respond? No! The white plume of Navarre did not advance further into the field than will the gallant battalions of Kentucky. The riflemen of the State will show that they have not forgotten their cunning, and with every rifle shot a man will fall. The "charge bayonets" will never have been better made than by the undrilled hunters of Kentucky.

If we had nothing nobler and better to fight for, the graves of our fathers would be enough. Our rich and abundant fields, our pastures creaming with golden harvest, and the cattle feeding on a thousand hills, are but the prime objects. Subservient to that is the wicked recklessness of a brutal, butchery, unorganized soldiery. Unrestrained by the laws of civilized warfare, and led by the Benedict Arnold of the State, what can we expect but ruin, rapine, and slaughter? Kentuckians, are you ready to submit?

"OUR RIGHTS."—The slavery question is the great *cassus belli* of the present difficulty. The sincerity of those who are engaged in it, is amply proved by the fact that several Secessionists, of loud voices, have run off from home in debt for negro hire, and actually left the negroes without a home. The negroes have to walk from five to forty miles to their master's homes, and depend upon the charity of the neighbors for subsistence. "Southern Rights" means the right to hire a negro, not to pay the hire, and leave him to find his way home the best way possible. Are there any more slaveholders in favor of their rights?

The editor of the Nashville Banner says of the Confederate "treasury notes" that, "mechanically viewed, they are the most unmitigated blotch we have ever seen."

The steamers Warsaw, Jno. Warner and Southwestern are in the service of the Government.

We call attention to the following notice, from the Postoffice, given in accordance with the request of our most prominent merchants and business firms in the city. In the winter months, even in prosperous times, such a regulation is necessary, and now in the war times it is far more essential, far more proper, than at any other time. Dr. Speed has very properly acceded to the request:

**TO DR. JNO. J. SPEED:**  
The undersigned, business men of Louisville, believing that the interests of all classes would be as well served as by the present system, would respectfully recommend the closing of the Postoffice during the winter months at 5 p. m., and during the summer at 6 1/2 p. m.; and opening same at 7 1/2 a. m. in the winter, and 9 a. m. in summer. This will satisfy the vast majority of our people, and, at the same time, give ample opportunity for recreation to the Postoffice clerks. [Signed],  
T. J. Martin, W. P. Belknap & Co., J. Richardson, J. S. Linslow & Co., J. G. Jack, A. H. Cochran, J. M. Delph, Harney, Hughes & Co., J. P. Morton & Co., Snoddy, Gwynne & Co., Chamberlain & Tapp, Davis, Green & Co., Thomas & Anderson, Hegan & Roscott, W. A. Richardson, J. P. Osborne, T. S. Bell,  
And 250 other prominent business firms and gentlemen.

### LOUISVILLE POSTOFFICE.

September 24th, 1861.

In accordance with the above suggestion, the hours of opening and closing the Postoffice will be in future as follows:

From October 1st to April 1st—Open at 7 1/2 a. m., and close at 6 p. m.  
From April 1st to October 1st—Open at 7 a. m., and close at 6 1/2 p. m.  
On Sundays—Open from 8 to 9 a. m. only; no mails arriving Sunday evening.

J. J. SPEED, P. M.

**FINE PAY FOR VOLUNTEERS.**—There never were such inducements offered to volunteers to enlist in any army in the world as our Government proposes now. Besides those considerations of a patriotic character that ought to induce our young men to rally around our flag, and bear it successfully through this war, look for a moment at the pay. Suppose a private to have served one year, and that being the end of the war, his account with the Government, reduced to a cash valuation, would stand about thus:

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| For 12 months' pay at \$13 per month.....        | \$156 00 |
| For 12 months' commutation for clothing \$4..... | 48 00    |
| For 12 months' pay for rations, \$11.....        | 132 00   |
| For bounty.....                                  | 100 00   |
| For grant of 40 acres of land (in prospect)..... | 100 00   |
| Valued, say at.....                              | 100 00   |
| Total for the year.....                          | \$536 00 |

There are other considerations involved which we have not enumerated in the above statement. The act of Congress, approved July 22, 1861, provides that "Every volunteer, non-commissioned officer, private, musician and artificer, who enters the service of the United States under this act, shall be paid at the rate of fifty cents in lieu of subsistence; and if a cavalry volunteer, twenty-five cents additional in lieu of forage for every twenty miles of travel from his place of enrollment to the place of muster, and when honorably discharged, an allowance at the same rate from the place of his discharge to the place of his enrollment."

Moreover, in regard to pensions for the wounded, and provision for the widows of soldiers killed in battle, and in every other essential particular, the entire volunteer force is placed upon an equal footing with the regular army.

A private dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette, of the 26th, says: "Our pickets had an interview with the enemy's, under handkerchiefs of true, near Edwards' Hill, yesterday. They learned that on that hill, two miles south of Fort Taylor, which commands it, are six hundred rebels of the Ninth Regiment, North Carolinians and Mississippians. The rebel Generals are endeavoring to stop picket shooting, in the spirit of McClellan's order, and have two men at Edsall's Hill under arrest for disobedience. An intrenchment was commenced there, but abandoned. The adjacent meadows are used as a drill ground."

A PECULIAR CASE.—In our marine celly an incident is related which is a striking proof of the peculiar hazards that are created by a civil war, particularly among commercial men. Two brothers, one living in Portsmouth, N. H., the other in New Orleans, owned four ships. The Southern brother hoisted on two of the ships the rebel flag and the vessels thus disgraced were captured by the United States navy. The Northern brother hoisted on two of the ships the stars and stripes, and these vessels thus adorned were captured by the Southern privateers.

Colonel William P. Boone, of our city, now absent in the Legislature, has been authorized to raise a regiment to serve during the war. Colonel Boone is one of the most gallant men in the city, is universally respected, and will rally around him the brave and patriotic spirits who are ready to defend their country in its hour of danger. He made a flying trip home yesterday, and passed down to the encampments along the line of the railroad.

Yesterday, the day of National Fast and Prayer, was generally observed throughout the business portion of our city, the stores being closed, and all kinds of traffic suspended to a certain extent. Religious exercises were held in the various churches of the city, and appropriate discourses delivered by the pastors. The city was as quiet as a Sunday—every one seeming to realize the importance of the day and the object of its sacredness.

### BARDSTOWN JUNCTION.

Sept. 26, 1861.

Messrs. HARNET, HOGES & CO:  
Gentlemen: The clouds are gathering, and no one can tell when or where they may burst in storm. Madame Rumor is busy with a thousand tongues narrating sensational stories of the fearful and wicked doings of the mysterious Secesh. One day she has it that 15,000 rebels have Muldrough's Hill, and are busily engaged fortifying it; next day, she corrects herself, and reports only 5,000 under command of the traitor Kentuckian S. B. Buckner, and these not at Muldrough's, but far beyond at Bowlinggreen.

Yesterday she created an alarm about this place being in danger of an attack from a force of Secesh cavalry, and immediately Lieut. Col. Johnson, commanding at Camp Anderson, orders up the Sumpter Grays to reinforce this place. The company, under command of Lieut. Geo. P. O'Donnell, who acts during a short absence of the Captain to the city, arrived here yesterday evening. The company, upon being presented to Maj. Galt, who is in command of the station, were very kindly invited to a prepared supper by Captain Metcalfe, which they gladly accepted.

The number stationed to garrison this Junction I am not, of course, permitted to state, but it should be sufficiently large to protect it, as its importance to the Union forces cannot be overrated.

The Bardstown and Louisville and Nashville railroad intersect each other at this point, and those in possession of the Junction have easy communication with Salt river, Bardstown, and Rolling Fork. The country is timber land, here and there undulating into gentle declivities, and walled by hilly ranges that obstruct the view on all sides, a short distance from this place. The water in the neighborhood is excellent, and a very decided improvement upon that to be had at Lebanon Junction. The proprietor of the hotel is exceedingly obliging to us all, and invariably extends an invitation to the officers of companies arriving, to partake of his hospitality in the shape of a very good supper or breakfast. Neither must I forget to mention a Mr. Miller, who willingly gave up his private apartments for the use of the officers of the Grays. These little things but indicate the warm feeling of friendship entertained by the people to the gallant defenders of their homes, against the fratricide and renegade Kentuckians, who advance, with torch in hand, to lay waste their country.

The soldiers here are highly pleased with their change of location, as the country is healthier, and because there is a greater prospect of a fight. Captain Bowman is the officer of the day, and is busy putting the camp in order. We had two battalion drills to-day, and closed with a dress parade. Lieutenant Boone acted as Adjutant on the occasion.

The Long Bridge crossing Salt river, at Shepardsville, is the point where the greatest danger is apprehended, and is guarded by a company of neighborhood Home Guards.

It is generally supposed that the members of the Guards, on duty outside of the city, will offer their services for one month longer. General Sherman should accept them. Yours truly, PEXCEL.

CONFISCATE.—General Simon B. Buckner, who heads the Confederate forces that have invaded Kentucky, owns over thirty houses and lots in Chicago, obtained some years ago by marriage to a rich Western lady.—Chicago Journal.

We understand he was quite loyal till some shift was made by which he would not become the loser of that property. We suspect he has disposed of it, in view of the anticipated losses his traitorous acts would lead to.

SELF IMMOLATION OF A TURKISH GARRISON.—The war between the Turks and Montenegrins has recommenced. Upon the 6th of September about six thousand soldiers of the latter country surrounded the town of Vanina. The Turkish garrison refused to surrender, and in order not to fall into the hands of the Montenegrins blew up the town and perished in the explosion.

The city wears quite a military appearance. A majority of men you meet upon the streets are wearing uniforms of some description, betokening their loyalty and patriotism.

The city was unusually quiet and orderly yesterday. All the principal stores and business places were closed, and the day generally observed.

Quite a change in the weather yesterday, threatening rain in the morning, clearing up at mid day, and becoming somewhat colder at night.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, west of Harper's Ferry, has been so damaged by the rebels that it will require a month to place it in repair.

Pierce Butler will be released if he will take the oath of allegiance. He hesitates because of his sister-in-law's Georgia estate.

The Home Guard are coming up manfully. Hundreds are engaging for the war, in the regiments now being formed in our city.

### Special Dispatches to the Cincinnati Papers.

CAIRO, September 25.

Yesterday a squad of Captain Noteman's cavalry, scouting nine miles below Norfolk, at Luster's farm, encountered a considerable body of the enemy's shot-gun cavalry. The Federals charged upon and drove them to the timber, capturing numberless hats and caps, but "nary" Secesher. Captain Noteman thinks they are not in force this side of Belmont, where Jeff. Thompson's main body is encamped.

It is reported that the rebels were crossing the river yesterday from Kentucky into Missouri, below Norfolk.

The Seventh Iowa, Col. Lawrence, went to Norfolk to-day.

It is said a Lieutenant and two privates, from Bird's Point, were gobbled up by the rebels yesterday at Charleston.

Smithland, Kentucky, was occupied by a Federal force.

Everything is in good condition at Paducah.

Blissful quiet reigns at Cairo.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 25.

Ohio transfers Gov. Morton to-morrow, for the Indiana troops, three thousand Greenwood rifles.

Captain Cotter, of the First Ohio Artillery, leaves to-night with a full company, to take charge of the battery of rifled cannon sent from Cincinnati to Louisville. Cotter is of Scary Creek fame, and a superior artillery officer.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 25.

A messenger is here from the border, and reports all quiet.

Considerable interest is manifested in the organization of military companies.

The locks on Green river are all safe, and the gunboat Lexington is at Evansville.

The citizens of New Albany have subscribed fifteen hundred dollars to uniform the companies organized under the militia law.

Companies of infantry and cavalry still continue to arrive. The Adjutant General has issued an order preventing persons from recruiting companies in this State for regiments in other States.

A large number of Jews are here. It is stated that a regiment is being raised among them. Each man is to furnish his own clothing.

Col. Willich's German regiment has about eight hundred men, and is one of the finest in the West. Col. Straight's Fifty-first Mechanized regiment will be full next week.

Walter Newman and V. K. Hart, of this city, have received appointments in the regular army.

The Thirty-sixth Regiment, at Anderson, is full, and the second one ordered to rendezvous there has several companies ready to go into camp. The officers are James H. Slack, Colonel; Milton S. Robinson, Lieutenant Colonel; Samuel S. Mickle, Major, and George Nichol, Quartermaster. It will be numbered forty-seven.

Charles H. Paddock was appointed Quartermaster of the Forty-ninth regiment at Jeffersonville, and Henry C. Tenney Adjutant of the Fortieth at Lafayette. W. W. Tuley and C. H. Huester were appointed Colonels, and James McCurdy and Omar F. Roberts, Lieutenant Colonels in the Indiana Legion.

SOMETHING FOR KENTUCKY TO OBSERVE.

We hope that those citizens of Kentucky who care anything for the honor and independence of their State will not fail to note a disclosure made a short time since by the Richmond Examiner.

"It is not generally known," says that paper, "that Congress, at its last session, before the adjournment, passed an important bill on the secret calendar, for the extension of the aid of the Confederate Government to the movements towards independence in Kentucky, on terms analogous to those offered to Missouri. This wise and timely measure of comfort to Kentucky promises the early realization of the results contemplated by it."

The analogous terms given in Missouri were an invasion of the State by Southern troops and Indians, and an attempt to foist upon the majority of the people a State Government which they loath and have cast off.

ARRESTS IN MARYLAND.—With regard to the recent arrests in the State of Maryland, the Baltimore American states that President Lincoln, in reply to an inquiry, made by some friends, as to the cause of the arrest of one of the persons, remarked in substance as follows:

"The public safety renders it necessary that the grounds of these arrests should at present be withheld, but at the proper time they will be made public. Of one thing the people of Maryland may rest assured: that no arrest has been made or will be made not based on substantial and unmistakable complicity with those in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States. In no case has an arrest been made on mere suspicion, or through personal or partisan animosities, but in all cases the Government is in possession of tangible and unmistakable evidence which will, when made public, be satisfactory to every loyal citizen."

THE RIGHT OF NEGROES IN A PUBLIC CONCERT-ROOM.—A curious case has just been tried in Massachusetts, which settles the principle that negroes may be summarily ejected from any public assemblage, though they may have paid an admission fee, and though there was no restriction upon their attendance published or stated to them beforehand. The case in question was a suit brought by a negro for damages for being ejected from a concert given in Lowell by Thalberg, the pianist.

DAMAGED WHEAT.—Wherever the late wheat crop in Maryland was not hoisted or put under cover it has been considerably damaged by the late wet weather. In Queen Ann's county much of the wheat is said to be still in the fields in shocks, and has become green and sprouted. The crop is in a similar condition in some other counties, both on the eastern and western shores of the State.

A young lady in Bellows' Falls, of "sweet sixteen," good looking and accomplished, declares her readiness to wed the man who shall shoot Jeff. Davis, provided the lucky one is not already encumbered.



## Daily Democrat.

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Market and Jefferson.

**A Word to Newspaper Readers.**  
The Daily Morning Democrat and Evening News supply all the dispatches, local and general news. Those who wish to keep posted with the stirring events, of the times, should be supplied with both editions. The morning edition costs twenty-five (25) cents for every two weeks, and the evening edition fifteen (15) cents for two weeks. This places a paper within the reach of all.

**Mayor's Proclamation.**  
Resolved by the General Council, That His Honor, the Mayor, issue his proclamation requesting the citizens to close their houses of business at four o'clock p. m. on every evening in the week, that they may devote the remainder of the day to military drill.

W. P. CAMPBELL, P. B. C. C.  
H. STUCKY, C. B. C. C. pro tem.  
THOS. SHANKS, P. B. A.  
SAMUEL A. MILLER, C. B. A.  
Approved Sept. 23d, 1861.  
J. M. DELPER, Mayor.

In conformity with the above resolution, I hereby request that all persons engaged in business in the city of Louisville discontinue business at the hour of four o'clock p. m. for the purpose indicated in the foregoing resolution.  
J. M. DELPER, Mayor.  
Mayor's Office, Sept. 23, 1861.  
se24 d2w

**Proclamation.**  
Having been appointed Provost Marshal of the City of Louisville by Brigadier-General Robert Anderson, I hereby make proclamation of the fact, and that I want four hundred stout, able-bodied men for infantry, and one hundred of a like kind for cavalry, to act as a police force for the city.

My headquarters are at the Mayor's Office, where I will receive such as are willing to enter the service, and inform them of the pay.  
HENRY DENT,  
Provost Marshal of City of Louisville.

**Police Proceedings.**  
THURSDAY, September 26.  
**DRUNKENNESS.**—James Dooley on this charge was presented to the Court, and pleaded guilty. He being an Indiana soldier, and promising to leave the State immediately to join his company, the Judge released him.

**DRUNK AND DISORDERLY CONDUCT.**—John Welsh was arrested on the charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. He is also a soldier. His Captain came forward and the Court surrendered him.

**PEACE WARRANTS.**—Cress sued out a peace warrant against Mrs. Pritchard, Mrs. Tod, Eliza Tod and Molly Tod. It being a family quarrel, the Judge advised them to move into different parts of the city. Held to bail in the sum of \$100 each for three months. Own recognizances taken.

**ORDINANCE WARRANTS.**—James McLeary, driving a cart over the sidewalk. Dismissed at defendant's cost.

Jacob Cleet, for having a hog pen in an improper place. The nuisance having been removed, the warrant was dismissed at defendant's cost.

Mr. Smith, racing his horse in the streets. Confessed judgment, and fined \$5.

The warrant against Mr. Sturman was continued.

Don't forget the benefit concert at Mozart Hall to-night.

**ARREST OF W. G. OVERTON.**—Lieut. Watt, Overton, of the Confederate army, more recently local editor and one of the stockholders of the Louisville Courier Printing Company, was arrested near New Haven, Ky., yesterday evening, by Lieut. Dorsey Buler and Sergeant H. A. Anderson. He was brought to this city about six o'clock last evening and incarcerated in jail.

Two of the boys, aged about 15, who were enticed from this city to join General Buckner's command, have returned to their homes. They give a very deplorable description of affairs in the region of Bowling Green, and say they have seen sufficient of secession to last them during the remainder of their days.

Eddy Bauer's concert is up for this evening.

Lieut. Van Seggren, of the Huston Guards, brought to this city yesterday evening, following prisoners: Jos. W. Griffith, H. G. Thenburn, Anderson McDowell, F. M. Crow. They were on their way from Oldham county to join a company of cavalry under the command of Jack Allen. They were lodged in jail.

A party of Home Guards, under Sergeant Harrington, were sent out from the Lebanon Junction to Elizabethtown to relay the wires, which duty was performed, and the telegraph is now in connection with Gen. Sherman's headquarters.

The great pianist, Heller, plays at Baker's concert to-night.

Among the weapons found upon Lieut. W. J. Overton, was Jack Allen's famous silver pistol, said to have cost \$150. Sergeant Anderson has it in charge, and Jack can get it by applying in person to said gentleman.

Two hundred government wagons were shipped at Cincinnati yesterday on the Decatur for St. Louis.

George Zoller conducts the concert at Mozart Hall.

**GRAND CONCERT AT MOZART HALL.**—To-night the long-announced complimentary benefit to Eddy Bauer will positively take place. It needs very little comment from us, as the mere announcement of the talent arrayed for the occasion will speak for itself.

First and foremost, there is the Prince of Pianists, Robert Heller, and, as conductor, Mr. George Zoller, than whom a better it would be difficult to find from Maine to Georgia; while in the vocal department there are H. C. Boutwell, J. H. McCann, Claude Hamilton, Welsh Edwards, Wood Benson, and S. B. Duffield, of "Pretty Jane" notoriety. Miss Endress will also warble one of her sweetest ballads. Independent of the concert, there will be two neat petit comedies, in both of which the established Louisville favorite, Mrs. Welsh Edwards, will sustain the principal characters.

If this is not an entertainment sufficient to satisfy the most fastidious, and insure a full attendance, we would like to know what will. It will be long before such an other performance will occur in this city.

**SKIRMISHING AT WARSAW.**—The Cincinnati Enquirer learns from the officers of the mailboat Superior, that about eleven o'clock Tuesday night a party of mounted Secessionists had entered the town, and breaking open a building in which were a few State arms stored, seized the arms and carried them off. A squad of Union men came up just as the rebels were leaving, and a fight ensued. One of the rebels was killed, and several were wounded. None of the Home Guards were in the least injured. The rebels who were mounted made their escape, and it is believed by the citizens of Warsaw that they were from Humphrey Marshall's camp, ten miles back from Warsaw, in Owen County. The guns which the rebels carried away had no locks on them, and of course will be of little use to those who are in possession of them. Judge Pryor and Gen. Butler, it is understood, have gone over to the camp to request Col. Marshall to disperse the camp immediately, but with what success remains to be seen.

**GIVE "LITTLE EDDY" A BUMPER, AND NO MISTAKE.**  
CAMP ANDERSON,  
LEBANON JUNCTION, Sept. 26, 1861.  
The undersigned, commissioned officers of the Louisville Home Guard at Camp Anderson, unite in requesting General Robert Anderson to commission our Major, A. Y. Johnson, to raise a regiment for the United States service and the defense of Kentucky. We promise our aid to Major Johnson in doing so:

Capt. Theodore Harris, Capt. E. St. John,  
C. Duper, J. B. Hunt,  
W. M. Meglemery, J. D. Orrell,  
J. R. Riddle, J. P. Hammon,  
F. M. Hughes, J. H. Herman,  
Lieut. D. W. Henderson, Lieut. J. Van Seggren,  
J. P. Bivert, J. P. Bivert,  
A. W. Kegwin, H. J. Smith,  
J. A. Rish, Chas. Summers,  
J. W. Harbee, S. S. Leatherman,  
E. D. Prewitt, T. H. Traill,  
G. W. Conway, J. Eversick,  
D. Abbott, Edward Merkle,  
R. Russell, J. H. Herman,  
W. H. Logan, John Ewald,  
J. S. Wemple, John F. Detzler,  
J. A. Nuttall, Q. M., J. H. White, Adjutant,  
Thos. J. Griffith, M. D., Surgeon Home Guard.

**CAMP IN LOUISVILLE.**—To-morrow, the 28th inst., will be opened near the Woodland Garden, at the ropewalk of Mr. Miller, Col. G. W. Anderson's camp. The officers consist of G. W. Anderson, Colonel; I. B. Webster, Lieutenant-Colonel; W. N. Hamilton, Major; Samuel Matlack, Quartermaster-General. The lumber yard on Campbell street is to be the drilling ground.

Go and listen to Boutwell, McCann and Duffield, at Bauer's concert.

**RETURNING.**—The Stephen Decatur and Nick Thomas passed yesterday, loaded with mechanics who left Cincinnati some two weeks since to build a bridge across the Ohio river at Paducah. The bridge was constructed of barges taken there for that purpose two weeks since. The work being completed, the workmen returned to their homes in the Buckeye State.

City and country merchants may be supplied with their fall and winter stock of notions, dry goods, clothing, underwear and other articles, suitable for the fall and winter trade, by attending the auction sale this morning at 10 o'clock, at E. I. Grauman & Co.'s, No. 222 Fourth street, between Main and Market.

We prophecy a crowded hall at the Mozart concert.

A frame stable in the rear of a building on Walnut street, between First and East, was consumed by fire last night about 11 o'clock. Loss trifling, the prompt arrival of the engines saving the surrounding property.

We hear of several routes by which the secessionists proceed South, smuggling through all the State arms they can get their hands on, together with articles contraband of war of various descriptions.

Families who have left baskets at the depot of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, can find them at the store of Mr. O'Callahan, on the corner of Ninth and Broadway.

Capt. Jacob Ruckstuhl's company, consisting of 104 men, will be mustered into service to-day. They belong to Camp Sherman.

**HAS COMMENCED.**—The annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, commenced a session Wednesday at Paris.

The complimentary to-night will be the gem of the season.

## LETTER FROM FRANKFORT.

CAPITAL HOTEL,  
FRANKFORT, Sept. 26, 1861.  
Messrs. HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.:  
Gentlemen: Considering the gentlemen now in Frankfort, their wit and appreciation of fun, it is the gloomiest place I ever visited. When the morning and evening mail comes in, and the members receiving letters from home announcing the arrest of a brother or father by the invaders, it casts a gloom over the people that does not wear off before the next mail arrives bringing fresh disasters. If you see any one seeking pleasure, do not advise them to come here for it.

Mr. Jacob introduced a series of resolutions this morning, in accordance with the proclamation of the President. The House refused to suspend the rules to take up the resolutions. Mr. Jacob accompanied his motion with an appeal to the House, that in this time of trial and tribulation they should not forget that power which can bring peace and can change the tide of battle. The House took a recess until three o'clock, when, I presume, they will adjourn until morning. The Senate has adjourned for the purpose of respecting the day set apart for fasting and prayer. It is pretty certain the Legislature will adjourn on Saturday or Monday. Many of the members, both of the Senate and House, are going into the army, and are but waiting for the Legislature to adjourn, when they will accept the commissions, and will at once commence raising troops. Among others are Colonel Boone and Richard Jacob, and young men, who have that pride and patriotism which induces them to fly to the rescue of our State, and which all ought to possess, could go under no braver or more gallant gentlemen than the members from Louisville and from Oldham.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 26, 1861.  
ATTENTION, KENTUCKIANS—TO ARMS!  
The undersigned is duly authorized by Brigadier-General Robert Anderson, of the Department of Cumberland, to raise a regiment of infantry for three years, or during the war. I am anxious to complete the regiment in the next thirty days, and have it mustered into service. Companies must consist of not less than eighty-four nor more than one hundred and four men.

Quarters of the best kind have been provided for companies, or parts of companies. Officers will please report promptly at Saml. Matlack's office, on Fifth street, opposite the Court-house, where headquarters will be for the present.  
Geo. W. ANDERSON, Colonel.

**FENCING LESSONS.**—By an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the famous fencing master, Captain De Reu, formerly of the Charleston (South Carolina) Military Academy, and more recently from the Northwest, has arrived in our city, and opened his fencing rooms at Concert Hall. Any one wishing to learn a graceful exercise from a military master, or accomplish himself in the intricate maneuvers of the bayonet exercise, could not find a better opportunity. Captain De Reu brings among his list of recommendations a number of names which are new public property, and some with whom we can claim acquaintance.

**CLIFFORD & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**—50 cases clear bacon sides, 20 cases ribbed bacon sides, 10 cases bacon shoulders, 200 packages butter, 50 bbls. kroust, and 50 bbls. beans in store and for sale low, to close consignment, by Clifford & Co., commission merchants, 226 Main street, between Second and Third, Louisville, Ky.

**NOTICE.**—Those of the State Guard and Militia who wish to respond to Brigadier-General T. L. Crittenden's call, to rally in defense of the State, will immediately, upon their arrival in this city, report to him at my office, on Center street, between Jefferson and Green.

JOHN M. BARR,  
Brigade Inspector.

A gentleman by the name of Smith, who resides near the mouth of Salt River, and who was acting as guide to different scouting parties under Gibson's command, was shot by a member of the Home Guard who was on picket duty. Mr. Smith was mistaken for the enemy. His wound is a severe one, and may prove fatal.

It has been ascertained that George B. Hodge is with Breckinridge, about forty or fifty miles above Richmond, Ky., in the mountains, where it is said they have a force of 2,800 men under constant drill. Their darling project is to lead this force upon Covington and Newport.

Capt. G. W. Culver and Lieut. W. C. Turner passed through our city yesterday with important dispatches from Muldrough's Hill for Gov. Dennison of Ohio. They are of the 49th Regiment of Ohio volunteers.

This evening about four o'clock—Indiana Rifles, of the Thirty-eighth Regiment, marched from Camp Noble through this city to join their regiment, now at Muldrough's Hill.

CAVALRY.—A company of cavalry was to have left Cincinnati on the mailboat on yesterday noon. They will be at the wharf this morning.

Gen. Nelson has established a recruiting station in Mason county, and Col. Charles A. Marshall is raising a regiment there.

A lady who visited Manassas states that there are 180,000 troops under Beauregard.

## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 26, 1861.  
The Senate held no session to-day.  
IN HOUSE.

Prayer by Elder Wm. T. Moore, of the Christian Church.

The reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

A petition was presented by Mr. Shalkin and appropriately referred.

Mr. Burnam offered the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That the President of the United States having, (at the request of Congress), appointed this day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, and the soil of Kentucky being invaded by a ruthless enemy, and the homes of a part of our citizens desolated, and we being in imminent danger of civil war between our own people, it will become the representatives of the people to be engaged in work; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we adjourn until to-morrow at ten o'clock.

Resolved, That we believe implicitly in the power of the God of nations and of battles to stay this work of civil discord and fratricidal combat; and we therefore earnestly implore Him to once more make us a people of one sentiment and one nation—to turn away from our borders hostile armies and civil war, and give us once more the blessings of peace.

Mr. G. Clay Smith moved to dispense with the rule, in order to take up said resolutions—yeas 43, nays 25—requiring two-thirds to dispense with the rule.

Mr. J. B. Cochran moved an adjournment. Rejected. Yeas 33, nays 23.

Mr. Burnam moved that the House take a recess until three o'clock. Adopted.

**NEW ENGLAND AND HER TROOPS.**—As some interest is felt in knowing what New England is doing, we publish the following statement, taken from a late communication in a St. Louis paper from a resident in Boston:

Massachusetts has to-day in the field—Regiments  
Maine..... 8  
Connecticut..... 7  
Rhode Island..... 3  
New Hampshire..... 5  
In all..... 23

In addition to the above, Massachusetts is forming seven more regiments, and other New England States are doing as well. Some ten or twelve of the New England regiments in the three months' service will be returned to the field, which are not included in the above statement. Still, the East is not doing what it should, nor near as well as the West is doing.

**A HUGE BLACKSMITH SHOP.**—Thomas J. Jeffries, Esq., of Philadelphia, says the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, paid a visit to Washington last week, at the request of the War Department, to make arrangements for organizing a huge blacksmith shop for the Department. The amount of work is very large. The economical management of the Assistant Secretary of War is exhibited in this instance, by making such changes as will save, in this one item, \$100,000 per annum.

When red-hot shot are fired, the ordnance used is elevated to the position desired before the gun is shot. The powder in the gun is kept from explosion by means of wadding. Between the explosive substance and the heated mass are generally three layers of wads. That next to the ball is dry, the second is wet, and upon the powder a dry piece rests. The ball is discharged soon after being placed in the cannon.

The First Ohio Regiment, Colonel McCook, near Dayton, is now full, and having received marching orders for Kentucky, are expected to arrive here to-morrow.

Father Giacomo, Count Cavour's confessor, has been appointed one of Victor Emanuel's private almoners or chaplains.

## COL. ORMSBY'S REGIMENT

To the Young Men of Kentucky.

By the authority and for the service of the Government of the United States, I propose to organize in Kentucky a regiment of infantry, to serve three years or during the war, to consist of ten companies, each company to contain not less than eighty-four, nor more than one hundred and four, rank and file.

Captains of companies will report to me, at the Galt House, in Louisville, as soon as practicable. No company must be removed from its point of organization until ordered into camp. Transportation to the point of rendezvous will be furnished. None but active, vigorous men, and men of steady habits, will be received.

Pay will commence on the day of enlistment. Most of the gallant fellows who served with me in Mexico, are still able and willing, thank God! to bear arms for their country. Rally, freemen! Companies will go into camp immediately.

STEPHEN ORMSBY.

## To the Young Men of Kentucky.

By the authority, and for the service of the Government of the United States, I propose to organize in Kentucky a regiment of cavalry, to serve three years, or during the war, to consist of ten companies, each company to contain not less than eighty-four, nor more than one hundred and four, rank and file.

Horses and all equipments to be furnished by the Government.

Volunteers owning good horses can have them appraised, mustered into the service, and paid for by the mustering officer.

## LEA &amp; PERRINS'

CELEBRATED  
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY  
CONNOISSEURS  
TO BE THE  
"ONLY GOOD SAUCE;"  
and applicable to  
EVERY VARIETY  
OF DISH.

The above SAUCE is not only the best and most popular condiment known, but the most economical, as a few drops of Soup, Gravy, or with Fish, hot and cold, Joint Beef Steak, Game, &c., impart an exquisite zest, which unprincipled Sauce manufacturers have in vain endeavored to imitate.

On the Breakfast, Luncheon, Dinner or Supper Table a cruet containing "LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTER SAUCE" is indispensable.

To appreciate the excellent qualities of this delicious preparation it is only necessary to purchase a small bottle of the genuine, of a respectable grocer or dealer, as many Hotel and Restaurant proprietors seldom place the Pure Sauce before their guests, but substitute a cheap imitations filled with a spirituous and well as the most wholesome sauce that is made.

**JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,**  
Union Square and Fourteenth Street,  
New York.

Sole Wholesale Agents for the United States  
A Stock always in Store—Also orders received for direct shipments from England.  
Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.  
se24 d2w

**Chills and Fever! Chills and Fever!**  
One of the greatest remedies that has ever been had before the public, for Fever and Ague, and which have received the highest encomiums from the press and the people, is DR. J. H. HOSKETT'S CELEBRATED BITTERS.

Who would realize the torture arising from this terrible disease, when it can be so easily cured? Who would endure sleepless nights, burning fevers and icy chills alternately, when a remedy can be obtained for mere trifle? And yet how many families linger on at a painful existence under this deadly light, and do nothing but gulp down quinine, until it becomes as common as their daily meals, and yet they are not relieved. Note but the foolish and weak would hesitate to procure these valuable Bitters, and save themselves intense agony.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers generally everywhere.  
se24 d5

**The Editor**  
Of the Louisville (Jefferson county, Ky.) Democrat, in his issue of June 27, says:

"Dr. R. W. Hoback's Remedies have been freely used by many in our midst, who unhesitatingly commend them as worthy of all confidence in those diseases for which they are recommended by the skillful Doctor, who deserves praise of the afflicted for the great blessing he has conferred upon society by the discovery of his valuable compounds. These Remedies are a relief to Capt. T. W. Old's drug store, and the afflicted in this locality are directed to his establishment for such supplies as they may need."

For sale in Louisville by RAYMOND & TYLER and GOTTSCALK & CO. See advertisement in another column.  
se24 d5

## TO UNION MEN.

CONSIDERED AMONG VARIOUS SIZES CAN BE furnished at reasonable prices, and in any quantity, at the Custom House.  
se24 d5

**Dissolution of Copartnership.**  
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between A. HENRIK & L. WUNSCH, in the manufacturing of English Ale, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st inst. The business will be carried on by L. WUNSCH.  
se24 d3

## LOST.

A POINTER PUPPY, ABOUT SEVEN months old, strayed away from my premises on Tuesday last. His color is white with yellow spots on each side. A reward will be paid for his delivery to the drug store corner of Third and Jefferson, or the Alford saloon, corner of Third and Jefferson streets.  
GEORGE SNIDER.

**Union Men of the Seventh Ward, Rally!**  
THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE UNION men of the Seventh Ward this evening at early as eight, at the Keller Enginehouse, for the purpose of electing a candidate for Alderman, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Philip Speed, Esq.  
se24 d5

## Military Academy.

LESSONS IN BROAD AND SMALL SWORD EXERCISE, or the newest tactics. Also, in the Zouave bayonet exercise. Private lessons, lessons by couples and classes, or single lessons. Students to be accompanied, by arrangement, in the city, or camps near Louisville.  
Ladies wishing to take lessons please call at the Academy, Concert Hall, Fifth street, between Jefferson and Market.  
Hours—From 9 to 12 A. M., from 3 to 6 P. M., and from 8 to 10 P. M.  
POSITIVELY no admittance for spectators during lesson hours.  
The Captain has also certificates from the North-west.  
se24 d5

## FOUR CIDER MILLS FOR SALE VERY LOW.

I HAVE FOR SALE FOUR SUPERIOR MILLS, of the latest improved pattern. One is a Continuum Box, for cider, or call at the Galt House, or at the Fourth street, next to National Hotel.  
se24 d5

## Medical Department University of Louisville.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH REGULAR SESSION WILL commence on Monday, October 1st. The Faculty will be Preliminary course. For further information, address J. W. BENSON, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.  
se24 d5

## NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

(Office Louisville Water Company.)  
THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Louisville Water Company, at the office of the Company, on Monday, the 27th of October, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of electing two directors.  
A. HARRIS, President.  
se24 d5

## STOLEN.

A POCKET BOOK WITH SOME PAPERS and money, and a note from F. Brinkup, which was stolen from me on Main street, between Third and Seventh, I wish the man who has got it to send me the papers. He may keep the pocket book and money.  
PETER NOLL,  
Western Hotel, Market st., bet. Fourth and Fifth, or, Box 176 Postoffice.  
se24 d5

## \$25 REWARD.

LOST—ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, between the Louisville Landing and the Louisville Hotel, an old case POCKET BOOK, containing four ten dollar bills, one five dollar bill, Kentucky money, and two Promissory Notes, payable to me. One for One Hundred Dollars, and one for Fifty Dollars. Also, one for Five Hundred Dollars, with some credit endorsed; date not remembered, on Jacob & Wellman Strader. I will give the above reward for the delivery of said book and papers to Messrs. R. A. Strader & Co., 1100 North side Market street, six doors above Brook street.  
se24 d5

## NOTICE.

TO GOVERNMENT RECRUITING AGENTS, AND COMMANDING OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT ENCAMPMENTS:  
BLANK PAPERS, TO BE ISSUED TO S. TROOPS transported over the Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads, can be had on application to the undersigned, at the Railroad Depot, corner of Brook and Jefferson streets.  
Return tickets will be sold at Louisville, Frankfort and Lexington to United States soldiers traveling on their own account, at HALF FARE. Ask for SOLDIERS' HALF FARE TICKETS.  
GEO. T. SPILLMAN,  
Union Trust Bank.  
se24 d5

## SHEET BRASS AND BRASS WIRE—A FINE assortment just received by

H. W. WILKES, JR.,  
25 N. 4th Street.  
se24 d5

## CLEAR RIDGE AND SHOULDER.

20 cases Clear Ridge and 20 cases Shoulders, for sale by

GARDNER & CO.  
se24 d5

## Railroad Matters.

## DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.  
On and after Monday, August 12, passenger trains will leave New Albany as follows:  
LEAVE NEW ALBANY.  
Chicago Express (daily except Sundays)..... 5:00 A. M.  
St. Louis Night Express (daily)..... 7:45 P. M.  
ARRIVE AT NEW ALBANY.  
St. Louis Express..... 4:30 A. M.  
Reaching Louisville..... 5:15 A. M.  
Chicago Mail..... 6:40 P. M.  
Reaching Louisville..... 7:30 P. M.

## JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

FROM JEFFERSONVILLE  
Cincinnati and Eastern Express..... 2:30 P. M.  
Connection Train (at Seymour with O. & M. Railroad) East and West..... 11:00 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND LEXINGTON R. R.  
Passenger Train No. 1..... 6:00 A. M.  
Passenger Train No. 2..... 2:50 P. M.  
Accommodation Train..... 5:30 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R.  
Lebanon Train (Sundays excepted)..... 7:00 A. M.  
Bardonia and Elizabethtown (Sundays excepted)..... 4:00 P. M.

## Fine Kentucky Jeans!

HAVING RECONSTRUCTED my MILL, and added new machinery for making  
KENTUCKY JEANS  
(which is now being worn so extensively in the South and West), I am now prepared to furnish an article of superior quality, which I will warrant.

Free from Grease and made of Pure Natty Wool.  
A good supply of Negro and Linsey on hand.  
[ap13 172321] L. RICHARDSON.

## MRS. M. A. TAYLOR

(LATE MRS. M. A. O'CONNOR)  
DESIRING TO INFORM HER LADY FRIENDS that she has recently that her stock of French Embroideries, Ribbons, and Trimmings, Head-Dresses, Flowers, Ribbons and Feathers. Ladies and families residing in the country, who may find it inconvenient to visit Louisville, can rely upon the Strick and Punctual Execution of their orders by addressing Mrs. Taylor. Merchants desiring that their orders be filled for will find them promptly and accurately executed.  
Corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky.  
se24 d5

## VERY MODERATE PRICES.

French Embroideries and Dress Trimmings of every variety and entirely new designs. Ribbons, Head-Dresses, Flowers, Ribbons and Feathers. Ladies and families residing in the country, who may find it inconvenient to visit Louisville, can rely upon the Strick and Punctual Execution of their orders by addressing Mrs. Taylor. Merchants desiring that their orders be filled for will find them promptly and accurately executed.  
Corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky.  
se24 d5

## Removal.

G. J. MOORE HAS REMOVED HIS LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE FROM Fifth to Fourth street, in the National Hotel building, a joining the Office of the Hotel, where he will be pleased to see both old and new customers.  
DRUGS or TICKETS in the popular Kentucky State Lottery (which draws daily) may be purchased, will receive prompt attention. Address  
G. J. MOORE,







